[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1795.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE greateſt effects have often flowed from the moſt trivial cauſes; the fate of empires has been determined by the pride, folly or ambition of a prince, or his favourite miniſter, or miſtreſs. A few virtuous, ſenſible men, may ſave a nation; and three fools, in power, may do more miſchief to a ſtate, than the united wiſdom of all the wiſe men can repair. Since the preſent revolution, many political queſtions muſt have occurred, on which the wiſeſt of our politicians might honeſtly differ in opinion. It has been the conſtant practice of our open enemies, and our internal ſecret foes, to raiſe diſtruſt and ſuſpicion of thoſe entruſted with the conduct of our affairs. No mode could ſo effectually anſwer their purpoſes, and work our deſtruction, as to deſtroy the confidence of the people in the abilities, or integrity, of thoſe who originated the oppoſition, and adviſed deciſive meaſures, againſt our enemies, and their adherents amongſt us. A diverſity of ſentiment cauſes oppoſition and debate, which too frequently creates warmth, and too often perſonal altercation, which begets coldneſs, and ends in animoſity and hatred. It is the weakneſs and pride of human nature which refuſes to allow a difference in ſentiment; and the heart too prone to pride, envy, or malice, imputes the actions of men to intereſted or unworthy motives. America, by the arts of her enemies, and the practices of the tories, and the credulity, or ill-directed zeal, or paſſions of the whigs, is now reduced to this dangerous ſituation. Confidence in our rulers, and faith among individuals is deſtroyed. There is no government in which parties do not ſometimes ariſe, and party as naturally creates faction, as ſummer produces heat, or winter cold. Since the formation of our government, great contrariety of opinion, diſputes and diviſions, have happened between our two branches of legiſlature, and the members of the two houſes. To theſe animoſities, in great meaſure, is owing our preſent very diſtreſſing and helpleſs ſituation. Except the difference on what terms the tender-law ſhould be ſuſpended, or repealed, the true ſource of all the diſcord was this, what conduct the legiſlature ought to adopt as to our Britiſh enemies, and our refugees, and tories, and their property. The houſe of delegates urged a teſt to diſcriminate our enemies, and penalties on the abſentees, and a confiſcation of their property. The ſenate and their advocates, aided by all the diſaffected, nonjurors and tories, were for *moderate* meaſures. The whigs were too deeply engaged in making money (or accumulating paper) and other purſuits, to pay any attention to the queſtions in diſpute. The tories, at firſt, privately by their friends, and at laſt openly, oppoſed the meaſures originated by the houſe of delegates; and publicly traduced the members, who adviſed them. The *tories* always acted in perfect union, and by ſyſtem; the *whigs* divided on every queſtion, credulouſly ſwallowed the ſlanderous ſuggeſtions of the tories, and joined in their abuſe of thoſe, who were ſtruggling to obtain the adoption of vigorous and deciſive meaſures againſt our avowed foes, and ſecret and more dangerous enemies. This conduct was *uniformly* purſued on all the great queſtions agitated in our public councils: the general non-exportation; the ſubſcription to purchaſe arms and ammunition; the erection of our new government; the declaration of independence; the teſt-act; the confederacy; and the confiſcation of Britiſh property. The conduct of the principal characters in the ſeveral counties; the votes of our ſenators; delegates of congreſs; and houſe of delegates; and the conduct of the members of the council; are entirely forgot. Men who oppoſed the above important queſtions, have been ſince entruſted by the people, and the legiſlature, to execute the meaſures they condemned. Nothing could exhibit this ſubject in ſo ſtriking a view as a liſt of the perſons elected by the people, and appointed by the general aſſembly, and our executive, to office, ſince the formation of our government, and an enquiry into the real political character and conduct of the perſons. The catalogue would nauſeate the ſtomach of every whig, and record the folly of the people, and the miſconduct of our repreſentatives. By our form of government, the ſenate are authoriſed to fill up any vacancy in their body, during the five years which they are elected. Six vacancies have happened, five of the original fifteen ſenators reſigned, and one died; and in conſequence thereof, eleven elections have been made, and moſt probably the greater part of the gentlemen elected would not have been the choice of the public. The ſenate ſeem to me to have been very unfortunate in their nomination; if they elected a whig, they did not conſider that ſome abilities were neceſſary to execute the truſt. Very ſeldom above nine ſenators attend their duty; and on all queſtions reſpecting the confederacy, and confiſcation of Britiſh property, only eight or nine were preſent. Above half of that number are the perſons elected by the ſenate, and the greater part of them poſſeſs very few of the qualifications requiſite for ſo elevated and important a ſtation. The want of underſtanding may be as injurious to the public, as the want of probity. Among the many inſtances I could adduce to prove, that determinations of the ſenate, injurious to the ſtate, and repugnant to the plaineſt principles of juſtice, were carried by a majority of the weakeſt of the body, of violent and ungovernable paſſions, I will only mention three inſtances, which occurred laſt ſeſſion. Firſt, the exception of *debts* in the confiſcation of Britiſh property; ſecond, the exception of *imported merchandiſe* out of the indemnification allowed to other property; and third, the indemnification for unrigged veſſels already taken or deſtroyed, and unrigged veſſels thereafter taken or deſtroyed, within twenty days after their being launched.

So far as the debts to Britiſh ſubjects were made liable to pay their debts to our people, it could not be conſidered as a *confiſcation*, but a proper and juſt *application* of the debtors property to ſatisfy his creditor. A debt is the property of the creditor, and it will be difficult for the ſenators, who voted to except debts, to ſhew any difference between confiſcating debts, and any other kind of property. Our enemies had ſet the example, recited in the law paſſed, by refuſing to pay the money belonging to this ſtate, in the Bank of England. The exception of debts is not warranted by the law of nature and nations, and it is expected the advocates for this act in favour of our enemies will juſtify their conduct.

The exception of imported merchandiſe is contrary to juſtice and policy, and could proceed only from little, illiberal prejudices, or the want of underſtanding; reaſon cannot diſcriminate between manufactures, or other effects, belonging to farmers, and imported goods belonging to merchants. Conſcious that this conduct cannot be juſtified or excuſed, the authors will remain ſilent, and rather ſubmit to any ſtrictures, than venture a trial before the bar of an impartial public.

The indemnification propoſed in the caſe of unrigged veſſels was violently oppoſed, as improper and unjuſt. There was but one inſtance of an unrigged veſſel, deſtroyed at Vienna, which would have been provided for by the bill. The attachment, zeal, and exertions of the owner, in our cauſe, had marked him out to our enemies, as an object of their revenge. His attempt to ſupport the public faith and credit, as ſtrongly marked him out, as an exception to any favour or juſtice, from the public. The ſenate did not object to indemnify veſſels deſtroyed on the ſtocks, and therefore their objection to indemnify in the above caſe was pointed and partial. On this ſubject alſo the ſenators will not attempt to juſtify their conduct; though they have not the excuſe offered in their meſſage, want of time to go into a chain of reaſoning to ſupport their conduct. The ſenate propoſed to refer the conſideration of the three queſtions in diſpute between the two houſes, to the next ſeſſion; which would have been accepted by the houſe of delegates; but ſuch was the violence of the two ſenators, whoſe character and conduct was ſtated in my laſt paper, after diſcovering that veſſels deſtroyed on the ſtocks, would be indemnified, that they informed a member of the houſe of delegates, that the bill to confiſcate Britiſh property ſhould receive a negative, unleſs every clauſe of indemnification to ſufferers, was ſtruck out of the bill. This the houſe of delegates acceded to, rather than loſe ſo important a law. In five months a new ſenate will be elected, and an opportunity afforded to diſcard men, who have violated our public faith, and fomented quarrels and diviſions, and who, if they poſſeſs good hearts, have not underſtanding to diſtinguiſh right from wrong, or what will promote, or deſtroy the peace and proſperity of this country.

CENSOR.

LONDON, *February* 10.

WE have accounts from Amſterdam, that they are very buſy in fitting out privateers, and that ſeveral will ſoon be ready to ſail.

The late failure of our arms at St. Vincent's is a moſt unlucky incident at preſent. It will be conſidered by all the world as an unequivocal proof of the ſtrength of our enemies, and of our own weakneſs; a circumſtance in the preſent criſis, when we are engaging on a new and more extenſive field of war, of the moſt unfortunate nature, as it cannot fail to add courage to our adverſaries, while it muſt diſpirit our friends. It is true, the latter diſpatches have brought accounts of no loſs either in men or ſhipping; but the neceſſity of re-embarking the few troops that had been landed, has the air of a defeat, and will have ſimilar effects on the minds of mankind both at home and abroad. It will ſhew that we can have but little proſpect of ſucceeding againſt any of the other French iſlands, when St. Vincent's, one of the leaſt conſiderable, is ſo well defended; and it will likewiſe ſhew, what is ſtill worſe, that our commanders have no intelligence of the enemy's force, till they learn it from diſappointment.

Feb. 21. The Sans Puer, a French privateer, captain Fall, is arrived at Helvoetſluys, with a hundred Engliſh priſoners, and fourteen ranſomers, valued at 5,400 guineas. The ſame privateer has alſo taken the Ranger privateer, of 12 guns and 45 men; and on the 3d inſt. ſhe fell in with the Eagle privateer of 16 guns, which ſhe ſunk after an obſtinate engagement of three hours and an half.

March 1. The relief of Gibraltar, tho' undoubtedly a neceſſary meaſure, is in the preſent juncture a very dangerous one. The Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz is alone conſiderably ſuperior to any force we can ſend out to protect the intended convoy of proviſions and troops; but if that is joined by the Breſt ſquadron, before we effect our purpoſe, it would be madneſs to purſue the attempt. It would be much better to let that fortreſs, important as it is, take its fate, than to hazard ſo much for its preſervation; as it would be impoſſible to throw in any ſuccours, without firſt defeating an enemy who would certainly oppoſe us; and where is the probability, even if the gentlemen of the navy diſcovered a greater ſpirit and alacrity for the ſervice than of late they have done, of our encountering ſo great an odds with ſucceſs? The deſtruction of our fleet would be the certain conſequence of a battle in ſuch circumſtances. Every man muſt ſee the train of ruin that muſt follow that ſingle misfortune; and therefore, where there is ſo little to hope, and every thing to fear, the preſent expedition to the ſtraits fills every breaſt with an awful anxiety for the conſequences.

Information is ſaid to be received, that 25 ſhips of the line ſailed from Breſt to Cadiz, whence it is ſuppoſed they will ſoon proceed to the Weſt-Indies.

Our fleet at Portſmouth is ready to ſail the firſt fair wind, and conſiſts of 28 ſail of the line beſides frigates; they are to be joined by four ſhips of the line at Plymouth, making in all 32.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 30.

On Monday laſt arrived here the prize ſloop Jane, from Charles-town, bound to New-York, laden with rice, &c. ſent in by the Riſing Sun privateer of this port. She has been but a ſhort time from Charles-town, and brings advice of lord Rawdon's having burnt Camden, and retreated with his forces towards Charles-town; and that lord Cornwallis had retired from Wilmington to the ſame place. Upwards of 100 wounded Britiſh officers and ſoldiers had been ſhipped from Wilmington to Charles-town, ſuppoſed to have ſuffered at the late action at Guilford court-houſe.

Extract of a letter from Virginia.

"General Phillips, late commander of the Britiſh forces in this quarter, is dead.

"It is ſtrongly ſuſpected in the Britiſh camp under Arnold, that he precipitated the exit of major-general Phillips, who was avowedly ſent to watch that picaroon, leſt he ſhould not give a fair return of the plunder his detachment was directed to make in Virginia. This charge againſt Arnold gains ground with the Britiſh officers themſelves."

Charles county, May 26, 1781.

BY the reſignation of the rev. Mr. Joſeph Meſſenger, this day received in writing, the pariſh of Port-Tobacco is again become vacant; the veſtry of ſaid pariſh do therefore give notice, that any miniſter of the church of England applying, who comes properly recommended, will be admitted into ſaid pariſh, and will be entitled to the ſalary made up for the ſupport of a miniſter, which is thirty thouſand pounds of tranſfer tobacco per annum clear of collection; to be collected from a ſubſcription made up by the inhabitants of ſaid pariſh for that purpoſe; the time of the ſubſcription will expire on the 1ſt day of Auguſt, 1783.

Signed per order,
JAMES RUSSELL, reg.
1

May 19, 1781.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Bryan-town, in Charles county, a negro man named Harry, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a wen over one of his eyes, ſquints a little with one eye; had on when he went off, a black ſtriped country cloth jacket and breeches, cotton and tow ſhirt. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and brings him home, ſhall receive ten pounds ſtate money reward, if out of the ſtate twenty pounds like money, paid by the ſubſcriber.

I have ſome reaſons to believe he was carried off by a certain Lewis Timberlake, who at the ſame time ſtole a gray horſe, branded on the near buttock H, and a bay mare, four years old, no brand, had two lumps on the hind part of her back, a ſmall white ſtreak down one of her fore hoofs from the hair to the toe, and a long tether under her mane. Whoever apprehends the thief and horſes, ſhall receive a reward of ten pounds ſtate money, or for the horſes five pounds like money, paid by

THOMAS WALTERS.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, reſurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and paſſed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, becauſe of the war: part of *Manſell's United Friendſhip*, 359 acres: part of *Manſell's Purchaſe*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: theſe four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windſor-Foreſt*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Foreſt-land*; a conſiderable part of them is very good ſoil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main weſtern fork of the weſtern, or Delaware, falls of Patapſco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houſes: theſe lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Manſell. *Reſolution*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bush-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. Part of *The Mountain of Wales*, 200 acres; this tract lies near Mr. Jacques's Iron-works. In all about 4,347 acres. A reaſonable price will be taken for the *whole*; if the tracts are ſold *ſeparately*, the price will be more or leſs, according to the quality and ſituation. The title to all the tracts is indiſputable. New ſtate money, or bond with ſecurity, for tobacco or ſpecie, with intereſt, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.
5

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the ſtate of Maryland, in the ſervice of the United States, who have claims for their pay in their own right, or as repreſentatives of thoſe who have fallen or died in the ſervice, that it will be neceſſary to produce their accounts ſupported by vouchers or proof by their own oath, of the time they were in the ſervice, and the rank they held, between the firſt of January 1777 and the thirty-firſt of July 1780, alſo of all ſums of money received on account of their pay, or otherways not accounted for, with the date of each ſum received, and likewiſe of what cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable.
5
W. WILKINS, commiſſioner.

To be SOLD in Annapolis,
A PAIR of very ſtrong gray HORSES, upwards of fifteen hands high.
3 WILLIAM BROWN.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, paſſed laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, may be had at the Printing-office.
2

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Hanſton Robinſon, near Magothy mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a black MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, had on, when taken up, 3 ſhoes and a half, appears to be about 14 years old, trots, paces, and gallops, is docked, has a ſtar on her forehead and a ſwitch tail, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
2 W3

May 22, 1781.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly, after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks, for a power to ſell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late huſband Joſeph Selby, and by him deviſed to her during life, and after her deceaſe, to her daughter, who is now an infant.

3 ANNE SELBY, executrix of Joſeph Selby, deceaſed.

April 22, 1781.

By virtue of an act of the aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed in December 1773, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday the 11th day of June next, for gold or ſilver,

THAT ſituation for any kind of water-works, known by the name of the CURTIS's CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the ſaid creek, in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or ſeven miles by land, with ſundry tracts of land, containing 4838 acres more or leſs. There are, where the furnace ſtands, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, ſmith's ſhop, and mill houſe, all of which, with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands moſtly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and ſtony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hiccory, and cheſnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all thoſe creeks. About 100 acres are cleared around the furnace; and two or three ſmall tenements on different tracts rented by the year. A plot of the whole may be ſeen at the coffee-houſe in Baltimore, and the lands ſhewn on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling houſe at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
11 GOODWIN, 6
BUCHANAN,
ELEANOR DORSEY.

N. B. The ſale is deferred, on account of its not having been advertiſed ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, agreeable to law.

Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, April 9, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE two manors of Beaver-dam and Chaptico, lying in St. Mary's county, in parcels as tenanted to the preſent poſſeſſors, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt conducive to the purpoſe intended. Many of the leaſes are expired, ſeveral for the lives of perſons yet in being, and others for terms of years yet unexpired. The ſale of Beaver-dam will begin at Leonard-town on Tueſday the 29th of May next, and of Chaptico on the Monday following. One fifth of the ſum bid to be paid in ſpecie, within three weeks from the day of ſale, the remainder in bills of credit of the new emiſſion, one half in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of ſale.

By order, G. DUVALL, cl.

N. B. The ſale of Beaver-dam manor above mentioned is poſtponed until Tueſday the 26th of June, and of Chaptico until the Monday following. 7 G. D.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office.